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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/747,956	12/31/2003	Ulrich Seseke-Koyro	037110.51540D1	6209
23911	7590 10/05/2004	•	EXAMINER	
CROWELL & MORING LLP			NGUYEN, NGOC YEN M	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P.O. BOX 14300 WASHINGTON, DC 20044-4300		ARTONII	PAPER NUMBER	
		•	1754	
		•	DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/747,956	SESEKE-KOYRO ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Ngoc-Yen M. Nguyen	1754
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
THE I - Exter after - If the - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. sions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, eply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	ely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. 0 (35 U.S.C. & 133)
Status			
2a) <u>□</u> 3) <u>□</u>	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>31 De</u> This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This Since this application is in condition for allowan closed in accordance with the practice under <i>E</i> .	action is non-final. ce except for formal matters, pro	
Dispositi	on of Claims		
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>8-17</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>13-17</u> is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>8-12</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) <u>8-17</u> are subject to restriction and/or e		
Application	on Papers		
10) 🗍 -	The specification is objected to by the Examiner The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the d Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 1.	pted or b) objected to by the E rawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obje	37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) <u> </u>	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign part of the priority documents and the priority documents are copies of the priority documents application from the International Bureause the attached detailed Office action for a list of the priority documents.	have been received. have been received in Application by documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on Nod in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice 2) Notice 3) Inform	of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) ation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary (I Paper No(s)/Mail Dat 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	e

such as the product of US patent 6,432,221.

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DETAILED ACTION

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- Claims 8-12 are, drawn to an alkali metal fluorozincate product, classified in class 423, subclass 464+.
- II. Claims 13-17 are, drawn to a process of fluxing an aluminum or aluminum alloy, classified in class 148, subclass 24+.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions II and III are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the process for

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product

During a telephone conversation with Mr. J. D. Evans on September 23, 2004 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 8-12. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this

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Office action. Claims 13-17 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Applicant cannot rely upon the foreign priority papers to overcome this rejection because a translation of said papers has not been made of record in accordance with 37 CFR 1.55. See MPEP § 201.15.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 99/48641 or Lauzon et al (6,105,850), either one in view of Popoola et al (5,723,187).

WO '641 discloses an alkali fluorozincate as a fluxing agent for aluminum or aluminum alloys (note claim 1). The alkali metal can be potassium (note claim 2).

Alternatively, Lauzon '850 is applied as stated below.

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Lauzon '850 discloses that potassium fluorozincate can be used as a fluxing agent for aluminum brazing (note claim 1 and column 2, lines 34-41).

The difference is WO '641 or Lauzon '850 does not disclose that the particle size of the potassium fluorozincate.

Popoola '187 discloses in a process of using a flux to for bonding metals to aluminum substrate, the flux is desired to be applied as a solution and the particle size of the flux is controlled to less than 10 micrometers so that the particles remaining in suspension at all times without stirring (note column 2, lines 18-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to obtain potassium fluorozincate of either WO '641 or Lauzon '850, by optimizing the conditions of the process of making such product, or by pulverizing (if the product particles are too big) or agglomerating (if the product particles are too small), with the particle size of less than 10 micrometers as suggested by Popoola '187 because such particle size is desired in the art of using a flux in a brazing process.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO '461 or Lauzon '850 in view of Shimajiri et al (4,989,775).

WO '461 or Lauzon '850 is applied as stated above.

The difference is WO '461 or Lauzon '850 does not disclose the particle size for the potassium fluorozincate.

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Shimajiri '775 discloses for a process of brazing aluminum components, a fluoride flux powder having a grain size of 15 microns on average is desirable (note column 4, lines 55-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to obtain potassium fluorozincate of either WO '641 or Lauzon '850, by optimizing the conditions of the process of making such product, or by pulverizing (if the product particles are too big) or agglomerating (if the product particles are too small), with the particle size of 15 micrometers on average, as suggested by Shimajiri '775 because such particle size is desired in the art of using a flux in a brazing process.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ngoc-Yen M. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1356. The examiner is currently on Part time schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Stan Silverman can be reached on (571) 272-1358. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed (571) 272-1700.

Ngoc-Yen M. Nguyen Primary Examiner Art Unit 1754

nmn October 1, 2004